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SAY HARDING PLAN ISOLATES BERLIN

German Papers Praise His Repudiation of League of Nations.

BUT EXPECT LITTLE AID

See in Message Desire for Fundamental Revision of the Treaty.

CALL PROTESTS USELESS

President's Position on War Guilt Shows America Won't Help.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 13.—Germany, in the light of President Harding's message to Congress, must mobilize her productive strength and strive by hard work to extricate herself from her mortally dangerous position, says the *Vossische Zeitung*. There is no other substitute or remedy, the newspaper asserts, in advising its readers that protests and talk now are useless.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, which captions its comment, "America Against Germany," declares President Harding's position on the reparations question and guilt for the war leaves no doubt that Germany is completely isolated, without hope of outside aid.

The *Tagblatt* says: "The feeling that it is America's moral duty to participate in economic regulations for the purpose of bringing back peace to Europe is the most important phase of the message."

The *Liberal* organ interprets this as a desire for a fundamental revision of the Treaty of Versailles. The message, it says, indicates that President Harding is a man who keeps his word—peace with Germany, repudiation of the League of Nations and no military engagements. "We have little to expect from America," says the *Freiheit*. "She will stand by us only when we have made proposals which show clearly good will to pay to the limit of our ability."

The *Lokal Anzeiger* expresses satisfaction but no surprise at Mr. Harding's attitude toward the League of Nations and a separate peace, which Germany anticipated. The newspaper says, despite the efforts of former Premier Viviani of France, Mr. Harding should not be interpreted as attempting anything but to keep the United States free from European affairs as far as possible, in order to best serve the interests of the United States.

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says it considers President Harding's position, as indicated by his message, is adapted "to purely internal American politics, as interpreted by the right wing of the Republican party." The newspaper, however, approves that part of the message which repudiates "the League of Nations and maintains non-interference of America in any of the moral or actual guarantee of Europe."

"Unfortunately, however," the *Allgemeine Zeitung* declares, "the league had too long endured for Europe's welfare before America recognized the fallacy of it. It is to be regretted that the interference is to blame if unfavorable conditions have been produced and French imperialism has been able to work its own sweet will."

MR. HARDING'S VIEWS SATISFY FRANCE

Paris Rejoices Over New Vigor Put Into Treaty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 13.

French official opinion after the reading of President Harding's message today buried the League of Nations without a tear and then turned to rejoice over the new life and vigor which it considered had been put into France's greatest reality—the Versailles treaty—by Mr. Harding's declaration.

The *New York Herald* of Paris was the only newspaper this morning printing President Harding's reference in his message to the treaty and also the construction placed on it in Washington. It was eagerly read in official circles. Naturally officials are inclined to see another evidence in Rome, Vienna and the dispatches appearing in the papers this morning, a work which has been successful in its results, for even if the partial American ratification of the Versailles treaty is limited to the rights and interests of America it would be satisfactory to France, which had feared that America's step would be complete detachment from the treaty and from Europe.

While official comment is withheld pending the receipt of the complete text of the message, which Ambassador Jusserand has been asked to cable, the message produced considerable elation, especially so as it was taken as indicating that the United States will not interfere with France's efforts to collect from Germany by force if necessary after May 1.

M. Gauvain, in the *Journal des Debats*, says that if the message surprised its auditors certainly the surprise was not irreparable. France, he says, in most papers the *Debats* considers the present League of Nations as virtually dead, but insists that France should not proclaim its annulment until Mr. Harding's proposed association is ready to replace it and has been interwoven with the treaty. Assuming from the message that President Harding intends in negotiations with Germany to take the treaty "as a basis and eliminating the articles considered incompatible with American independence," M. Gauvain says:

"The full text of President Harding's message had not reached the French press, or even the French Government, at noon today. Only from the short textual paragraphs published the public is compelled to form its opinion and consequently the President's thoughts may involuntarily have been confused."

"The United States, as regards the international situation, are facing the following necessities: to put to the speediest and possible the state of war with Germany. . . . The United States, no matter how powerful and wealthy they may be, cannot afford to continue a policy of isolation. Thus they cannot ignore treaties signed and ratified between other nations. This was what President Harding had in mind when he advocated conformation by the German Government of the rights granted the United States by the Versailles treaty, upon the condition that the United States be liberated from undertakings which appear unrealistic and the safeguarding of essential American interests."

"If we understand aright, the policy of the American Government," the *Temps* adds, "we naturally are led to believe that its intentions are not con-

Weeks Would Sell Army 'Canned Willie' Abroad

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 13.

"CANNED Willie" is unpopular with the people of the United States. That is the name applied by the soldiers of the A. E. F. to canned meats. When Congress authorized the Secretary of War to sell army supplies abroad it especially excepted canned meat. That was to be sold in the United States in the hope of reducing the cost of living.

The War Department accordingly has been attempting to popularize canned meat. But the public refuses to respond, and today the Department finds itself in possession of 81,000,000 pounds of this product in its various storehouses. Despairing of selling it in the United States, Secretary Weeks is seeking authority from Congress to sell it abroad, where appetites are not so particular.

It is the rights of France. Consequently we can, without anxiety, assist the United States to reach the aims their President has defined.

"The essential rights of France consist, above all, of obtaining guarantees against future aggressions from Germany—acknowledgment that Germany is responsible for the war, and recovery of the amount due us in reparations. We have confidence that the United States, far from refusing to acknowledge these rights, will recognize them efficaciously."

The *Liberte* says: "President Harding's message gives us all freedom of action. Frank, clear words reach us from Washington. Since President Harding succeeded President Wilson, the American policy has ceased to be up among the clouds. It develops broad daylight and full loyalty."

The United States rejects the League of Nations as conceived by President Wilson and as imposed by him upon the Allies. They will conclude a peace with Germany, taking into account their own interests, which are quite legitimate, and the interests of the Allies which are equitable."

LONDON SEES RETURN TO BALANCE OF POWER

Association of Nations Ineffective Without Covenant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, April 13.

President Harding's message to Congress was received with equanimity here. One of the best informed commentators on public affairs said to-night that even if the message meant that a coup de grace had been given to the League of Nations, its passing involved a return to balance of power.

In obtaining a new balance of power this official can see nothing but the two English speaking nations, with France at their side, as the dominating factor. Downing Street believes that the covenant of the League of Nations, although still a treaty binding more than forty of the nations of the world, with President Harding's announcement yesterday has ceased to have weight as an actual engine for making the world conform to the altruistic ideals which its franchise set forth at Versailles. Without such an engine it is not believed that an international organization such as Mr. Harding has proposed for an "association" of powers can be made effective.

The *Westminster Gazette*, the organ of the Asquithian Liberals, blames America's non-cooperation in the League of Nations for the present status as the more instrument for enforcing the victories of the Allies of which Mr. Harding complains. It also says that America will have to learn a hard lesson if the President's rigorous protection policy is adopted, and says: "How, in these circumstances, the United States is to receive interest on debts which Europe owes her, to say nothing of the capital sums, is a dilemma for which no outlet suggests itself."

"The United States has passed by the circumstances of war into the position of a creditor nation, to which large remittances will have to be sent in goods by the European countries. If these goods are to be rigorously excluded the United States cannot obtain payment of her dues. This is a lesson she will learn hardly enough if President Harding's announced policy is to govern her trade legislation."

LONDON, April 14 (Thursday).—The *Morning Post*, commenting on President Harding's message, confesses that it never thought of the League of Nations as an "enforcing agency of the victors," and proceeds to declare that the only question on which the league has been really alive has been the protection of Jews from "promotional pogroms." It says that its "super powers" have been of no service whatever to the Allies, and "if the league is cause of offence to the United States, it is certainly of no use to us."

"The main argument used for its adoption by England," continues the paper, "was that it would coax or inveigle the United States into some sort of alliance for the enforcement of peace. Now that its fallacy has been demonstrated nothing whatever remains to justify its existence to this country. It came from the same nest as 'Freedom of the Seas,' 'Self-determination' and various other cockatons' eggs."

"We must congratulate the United States on its wisdom in keeping outside of an organization which threatens the very foundations of national independence."

"Thus a quarrel between the league and the United States may become a quarrel. As things are developing the league is not unlikely to be the cause, rather than the prevention, of international strife."

"What we want, both to protect ourselves and enforce the treaty, is not a league, but a close and cordial alliance between the Entente Powers."

"As for an alliance with the United States, which some foolish persons have done us great harm by advocating, it is contrary to the present sentiment of the American people, as shown very clearly in President Harding's message. Americans feel strong enough to avoid entangling alliances. Their policy appears to be to secure themselves by a protective system and a strong mercantile machine and navy. That is a policy we can respect and understand. It is unfortunate that we are not strong enough to follow it ourselves, but can only secure our existence by association with other Powers having allied interests."

"But all this does not prevent us from having good, friendly relations with the United States, with which, so long as they do not intermeddle in our domestic questions, we have no cause to quarrel."

The *Daily Chronicle* says "it is evident that the present state of affairs causes the President (Harding) uneasiness. His party assumed responsibility for rejecting not only the covenant but also the peace treaty, and America is still technically at war with the Central Powers. . . . We note with satisfaction that the President does not repudiate the common motives with which the associated Powers made war against Germany, and he insists upon the necessity of just reparations and the restoration of Europe."

NEW CRISIS FACES GERMAN MINISTRY

Scheidemann and Erzberger Reported to Have Formed Alliance to Regain Power.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, April 13.

It developed at an informal session of the cabinet that Dr. Walter Simons, German Foreign Minister, has no definite proposals in mind to offer to the Allies before May 1 and that he was actuated in making the recent declaration in Switzerland and published in the *Matin* of Paris by the need of Germany coming forward with proposals calculated to avert the infliction of further penalties.

He was severely criticized by Dr. Wirth, Minister of Finance, for binding the cabinet without consulting his colleagues. It is apparent that the next few days are likely to see the German ministry in the throes of a new crisis.

Philip Scheidemann, former Chancellor, and Matthias Erzberger, former Minister of Finance, are reported to have again formed an alliance with the hope of regaining power, especially by ousting the German People's party from the national coalition and keeping it outside the new Prussian coalition. The German People's party now stands formally on the ground favoring Germany's making new proposals, but not permitting these to exceed the offer which Dr. Simons was authorized to make at London.

Reports of an Anglo-French agreement by which the French gain a free hand in dealing with Germany have created the belief here that Germany's new proposals must either closely resemble the Paris programme of the Allies or contain such attractive new features that they cannot be dismissed immediately and new penalties invoked.

The People's party under these circumstances might be forced out of the cabinet. There is some talk that Reichsbank might retain the Chancellorship with the Centrists and the Democrats to withdraw, leaving the fielding of a new ministry to the radicals under Scheidemann and Erzberger.

As to whether Dr. Simons would be permitted to remain, it is argued that his disappearance just now would lead the Allies to accuse the Germans of dismissing the one man whose good will in the reparations issue is credited abroad. He is being violently attacked by the Erzberger faction and Dr. Wirth's criticism yesterday was taken as evidence that he is sure not to keep the portfolio.

The opinion in allied and neutral circles here is that the Germans will be unable to satisfy France, and that Germany's one hope of staying off further sanctions is by making proposals which America might insist on being studied by the Allies before reprisals are undertaken. Despite the fact that the Anglo-French agreement reported it is not doubted here, even in American circles, that an important gentleman, Premier Lloyd George and Premier Briand, and it is thought that this probably was done before the London conference. Americans here have reports of this fortnight before the publication of the details of the alleged agreement.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, April 13.—Decisions of the utmost importance regarding Germany will be sought by the supreme allied council at a conference to be held probably in Paris early in May. This conference is regarded by France as decisive, it is declared here. There is speculation in this city whether President Harding's policies as outlined before Congress do not foreshadow the presence of a United States representative.

KNOX PEACE BILL IN SENATE AGAIN

Continued from First Page.

aims, with the Secretary of State, to initiate the terms of international relationship. Section 5, it will be recalled, pledged the United States to go to the aid of her Allies and associates in case the peace of the world again should be broken.

The other changes are minor and unimportant. One part omitted requested the President immediately to enter into negotiations with Germany, Austria and Hungary for treaties of commerce and amity. The implication for such a request long ago disappeared. Moreover, the President immediately to enter into negotiations for the attention of both Germany and the Allies: "Because the situation is so involved that our peace engagements cannot ignore the Old World relationship and the settlements already effected."

Section 2 of the resolution, acted on last year, is dropped out altogether. It provided that the termination of the state of war should date from the passing of the resolution for purposes of constraining laws of the United States. This matter already has been taken care of by the repeal of the war laws.

Referred to Committee.

Promptly on being introduced by the Senator from Pennsylvania to-day the resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. There it will remain a few days only, in the present expectation. In its simple declaratory form it meets American purposes and the wishes of the President, it contains nothing whatever to give heart to Germany or to offend or annoy the anxious Allies. It is merely a means of fulfilling a pledge the Republican party made to the people. It is likely, therefore, that it will be reported out of committee and made ready for passage before the Senate finishes discussion of the Colombian treaty, which will be on April 19.

It is a joint resolution and will be introduced in the House by Representative Porter, (Pa.), chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, this week.

Once the technical state of war with the Central Powers is ended, the President and Secretary Hughes will be free to begin a series of moves upon the diplomatic board in an effort to utilize the non-entangling parts of the Treaty of Versailles. There was considerable surprise manifested yesterday when the President suggested in his address that the wise course would seem to point to our ratification of as much of the treaty as meets American purposes and principles, while definitely rejecting the covenant of the League of Nations and carefully entering reservations to other objectionable provisions.

Secretary Hughes' Stand.

It is known now the President came to this decision after many weeks of study and discussion. It is the point to which Mr. Hughes as Secretary of State has given his most earnest analysis. When Mr. Hughes entered the Cabinet he was convinced that the existing treaty formed the only possible basis upon which this country could secure confirmation of our rights and privileges without creating an impossible situation for the Allies. It was this view that he impressed upon the President. A number of the Senators to whom every period and comma of the treaty is hauled brought counter arguments to bear, but in the end Mr. Hughes won the President's approval. Now all hands are agreed to give ratification a trial.

Some of the irreconcilables are smilingly sceptical. They simply don't believe the job can be done. On the other hand an obvious majority of the Republicans in the Senate already converted to the Hughes point of view. They are saying the Harding talent for friendly arrangement and the Hughes skill at unravelling hard knots form a most effective combination for the purpose in hand. Just how the necessary preliminaries for ratification can be arranged is a secret known for the present only to the President and his Secretary.

of State, but the general outline of their purpose is perceived to be along these lines.

The point was made to-day that with such a solution of the long standing problem there need be no separate peace with Germany, since obviously ratification of all parts of the treaty that touch America without involving her unnecessarily in European affairs is all that is required in the case. Unquestionably one of the motives inspiring the President to work for ratification of much of the existing treaty is the desire to avoid a separate peace with Germany. The President and his Secretary of State have pointedly shown that America stands with the Allies, sympathetic with their purposes. The Hughes notes emphasized the point. The President again emphasized it in his address. The atmosphere is clearing for negotiations with the Allies.

BRITAIN TO CONVERT HER DEBT TO U. S.

Lord Chalmers Coming to Arrange Funded Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, London, April 13.

Lord Chalmers, permanent secretary of the British Treasury, is leaving for New York within the next few days but his mission is strictly confined to converting the floating British debt to the United States into funded debts without talking politics.

"Anything we do in that line is suspicious," said a Foreign Office official laughing. "There are people in your country who see a devious design in everything from here. Well, we will let the initiative come from unsuspected sources."

PARIS-WARS AWERO LINE IS INAUGURATED

Successful Flight Made in Less Than Ten Hours.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 13.

France has added another link to her chain of international aerial communications by the opening of a daily passenger and mail service between Paris and Warsaw.

The first trip was concluded safely last night. The journey was covered in less than ten hours, with a half hour halt at Prague, where a passenger and baggage was taken on. It is impossible to make this journey by train under normal conditions in less than sixty hours.

EDITOR OF 'RED FLAG' ACCUSED OF TREASON

Berlin Soviet Organ, Once Suppressed, Reappears.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, April 13.

The *Red Flag*, which was suppressed by the Government because of its attacks on the special courts constituted by President Ebert for dealing with Communist rioters, has reappeared, despite the fact that most of its vital machinery had been confiscated.

The editor has been charged with high treason for an article in the newspaper calling the proletariat to action and charging the special courts with committing murder.

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